THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

VOL. I. SALISBURY, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1865. NO. 91

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Our paper will be published daily at the following rates in Federal currency:

Daily, 1 year,	$10 00
" 6 months,	5 00
" 1 month,	1 00
Weekly, 1 year,	$3 00
" 6 months,	2 00
" 1 month,	50

Cash in advance.

Rates of Advertising.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

Ten lines or less, small type, or one inch space, to constitute a square.

1 Square,	1	day,		$ 1 00
1 "	1	week,		3 50
1 "	2	"		6 00
1 "	3	"		8 00
1 "	1	month,		10 00
1 "	2	"		15 00
1 "	3	"		20 00

To Advertisers in Detail.

THE RATES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

Quarter Column	1	month,		$20 00
" "	2	"		30 00
" "	3	"		40 00
Half Column	1	"		30 00
" "	2	"		42 00
" "	3	"		50 00
One Column	1	"		50 00
" "	2	"		75 00
" "	3	"		100 00

Special Notices will be charged by the square one dollar for each insertion, for one week; and seventy-five cents for each insertion, for 1 month.

No advertisemenst inserted unless paid for in advance.

The name of no subscriber entered on our books unless paid for in advance.

No one is authorized to receive and receipt for money for subscription or other work done at this Office, except the Publisher and the Proprietor.

☞ All letters concerning business of the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION.

1865.

Ribbons, Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF RIBBONS, Bonnet Silks and Sattins, Velvets Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Straw Bonnets, Flats, &c.

No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore St.
BALTIMORE, M. D.

OFFER a Stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

ORDERS solicited and prompt attention GIVEN.

Sept. 5, 1865. pd1md–87

"MAJOR TURNER'S NEW STORE."

JUST ARRIVED.

A LARGE and BEAUTIFUL collection of

LADIES HATS and TRIMMINGS,
MOURNING GOODS,
Lawn, Calicoes, Shoes and Gaiters.

Having Jewelry and other articles of use wear and ornament.

I have also on hand a choice variety of

Dry Goods,
Domestics,
Crockery,
Cutlery,
Hardware, &c., &c.

All selected from the best markets of the East.

ALSO

VAN HAAGEN & McREONE'S ORIENTAL DETERRIVE SOAP FOR SALE.

Warranted not to rot the clothes being free from Sal-Soda or other injurious alkalies.

J. C. TURNER,
Cowan's Brick Row Main St.

August 8 1865. tf–63

The Daily Raleigh Progress

FOR sale at the POST OFFICE, by
MOSES A. SMITH

Salisbury, July 1, 1865 tf-42

Stolen---$30 Reward!

STOLEN FROM MY STABLE, ONE MILE Southwest of China Grove, Rowan county, on the night of the 24th Aug., a heavy built bay horse, with a star in the forehead and all white feet. He is about six years old, and well broken in harness.

I will give the above reward for the delivery of the horse at my house, or for information enabling me to recover him.

J. W. ABERNATHY.

Sept. 5, 1865. 1wdp–87

Headquart'rs, Post Salisbury

SALISBURY, Aug. 31st, 1865.

General Orders, No. 4.

I. The preservation of order in the town of Salisbury, will be left entirely to the Civil Authorities, except when the Mayor shall call for the assistance of the Military forces. To this end, all guards will be at once withdrawn, except those actually on duty.

II. Soldiers will be permitted to visit the town under the following restrictions: Three men of a company at any one time, on passes approved at Company, Battalion, and Post Headquarters, but no pass will extend beyond a regular roll call. No pass will be granted after tattoo roll call.

III. When soldiers are in town, they will be required to observe and obey the rules and ordinances for the government of the city, and any violation of the same, will subject them to arrest and trial by the City Authorities.

IV. Patrols will be sent through the town at such times as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of arresting all soldiers found absent without authority, or who are in any manner disorderly. The latter will be at once turned over to the local police, to be disposed of according to law. The patrols will be always ready to assist the city authorities in the maintenance of order, when called upon by the Mayor or Chief of Police; and will act for them only when so called upon.

Any violation of the rules concerning passes, will subject the offender to imprisonment in jail.

By command of

JASPER PACKARD.
Col. Commanding Post.

HENRY C. LONG,
1st Lt. & Act. Post Adj't. d6t88

Land For Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Farm known as "the Graham place," located in Rowan Co., on Third Creek some 3½ miles from Third Creek Depot, containing 660 acres

This farm has an abundance of timber and woodland, is well watered, having thereon four good springs, and easily devisable into two Farms, as it formerly was. It has about 60 or 75 acres of rich bottom land, all of which will make productive meadow or grass land—also several orchards. Its improvements consists of two dwelling houses and the usual farm buildings.

JOHN WASHINGTON.
Salisbury, N. C.

[tfw–1]

STOLEN.

A DARK SORREL MARE, with dark mane and tail, a small white spot in the forehead, white left hind foot, and, I think, two of her feet have some white, between fifteen and sixteen hands high well made, and in good order, was stolen from my stable on the night of the 31st of August.

I will give a liberal reward to any one returning the mare and thief to me, or their confinement so I can get them.

The mare may have been sold, if so, any information concerning so that I can get her will be handsomely paid for. DAVID BOGER.

Salisbury, Sept. 2, 1865—d6t86-pd

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865

The Great Invention of the Age in

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT. This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, operas, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy as small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

WEST'S BRADLEY & CARY,

Late J. I. & J. O. West, Proprietors of the Invention and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first class stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canadas, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies. Inquire for the 'Duplex Elliptic [or double] Spring Skirt. 59—dtf

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William H. Bailey,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

OFFERS his professional services to the public. Claims against the Government—adjustment of confiscations—settlement of contracts and collection of debts will receive prompt attention.

Office hours 9 a. m., to 1 p. m., 3 to 6 p. m

He also proposes to establish a

Law School in Salisbury, N. C.

Having had about thirteen years experience as a Law Teacher; he proposes to prepare young gentlemen for the bar.

Real Estate Agency.

The undersigned will give his attention, if desired to the purchase and sale of real estate.

W. H. BAILEY.

OFFICE—Register room in the Court House.

Salisbury, 22, 1865. tf-76

SOUGHTON WHEAT.

FARMERS desiring this wheat for seed will apply at once, or leave the money and sacks with Messrs. Crawford and Laurens, where a sample can be seen. Price $4 per bushel.

JOHN WASHINGTON

Salisbury, Aug. 18. 2wd–73–2tw–1

Charlotte Democrat two insertions, and send bill to this Office.

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICE.

SALISBURY, N. C,
August 16th 1865.

THE PRESBYTERY OF CONCORD, will hold its next regular meeting in Statesville, N. C. Commencing the 13th of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

J. RUMPLE, *Stated Clerk.*

[tf–72]

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A Commission House in Salisbury N. C., and solicits consignments of merchandize, country produce, etc. Liberal cash advances made.

W. H. HOWERTON.

Salisbury, June 6, '65 tf—20

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMPANY SHOPS,
August 10th 1865.

ON AND AFTER 6 25 p. m. Sunday August 13th 1865. Trains will run until further orders as follows:

MAIL	GOING WEST	ACCOMODATION.
Leave Raleigh	7.40 p. m	Leave Raleigh 6.00 a. m.
" Gre'nsb'ro	2.17 a m	" Gre'nsb'ro 12.50 p m
" Salisbury	6 45 "	" Salisbury 5.00. "
Arive Charlotte	10.10 "	Arrive Charlotte 7.00. "
	GOING EAST.	
Leave Charlotte	3.00 p m	Leave Charlotte 5 25 a m
" Salisbury	6 25 "	" Salisbury 9,00 "
" Gre'nsb'ro	10 15 "	" Gre'nsb'ro 1.05 p m
Arrive Raleigh	4.30 a m	Arrive Raleigh 7.30 "

Mail Train connects East and West with the Raleigh and Gaston Train for Petersburg and the North, and with the U. S. Military Railroad for Goldesboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11.00 a. m. Charlotte 6.00 a. m stopping at Shops over night.

The mail Train only will run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets, before entering the Train as additional fare will be collected.

E. WILKES.
Eeng. & Sup't.

tf–67)

THE

Underwriters' Agency

OF NEW YORK,

CASH ASSETS,

Three Million Dollars,

ISSUE POLICIES OF

Fire & Marine Insurance

Made payable in GOLD or CURRENCY.

Negotiable and Bankable

CERTIFICATES OF INSURANCE

ARE ISSUED BY THIS ASSOCIATION.

JOHN D. BROWN,
Agent.

In the absence of Mr. Brown, Mr. John M. Horah will attend to the business.

Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 25, 1865.—d77 3m-pd

Webster's Spelling Books

FOR SALE AT THE BANNER PRINTING Office. Also, our own series—Spellers, Readers, Grammers, Arithmetics, &c., &c.

tf–75

DENTISTRY.

H. L. Coleman D. D. S.

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason,)

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL Services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

Dr. C. feels assured with the experience of fourteen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction. He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by Dr. W. F. Bason, at all hours.

When money cannot be paid for operations on the teeth, provisions will be received; such as bacon hams, no. 1 flour, chickens, butter, eggs, &c., at market prices. my30tf

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WALTON HOUSE,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED the above Hotel for a number of years, are now refitting it and puting it in good order for the accommodation of the public, and those who wish to visit Morganton and enjoy the fresh Mountain breeze, will find at the Walton House a good, comfortable Room and the best furnished table in the State.

HUNT & WALTON.

August 7th, 1865. 3mo-62.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL, & CO.

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTO YARNS, CLOTHS, & NAVAL STORES,

121 Front St., New York.

T. J. SUMNER, Company Shops, N. C.
Robert R. Swepson, Sam'l. G. Murphy, New York City.
Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro N. C.
Dan'l. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
Geo. W. Swepson, Haw River, N. C. July 5-d6m

SOUTHERN BOOKS.

Sterling Campbell and Albrigh

PUBLISHERRS,

And dealers in Books, Stationery, &c.,

GREENSBORO, N. C.,

CONTINUE TO PUBLISH "OUR OWN" SERIES of School Books, consisting of Primers, Spelling Books, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammer also Bingham's Latin Grammer and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as moderate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.

☞ For specimen copies or lists of prices address as above.

Aug. 10th 65—3mo.

THE WEEKLY BANNER.

A GREAT

FAMILY NEWSPAPAR!

J. J. STEWART, EDITOR AND

PUBLISHER.

A JOURNAL OF THE *LATEST NEWS*, Politics, Literature, Markets, Revenue and other Reports.

The Great Paper of Middle North Carolina,

Will be published on Monday of every week.

The BANNER will contain more reading matter than any other Paper in the State, and shall be thoroughly devoted to the interest of our whole people. We desire to circulate it extensively in Western North Carolina, and would earnestly request our friends to aid us in procuring subscribers.

TERMS—Single copy one year,	$3.00
Six Months,	2.00
One Month,	50

Payments in *advance*. Address

J. J. STEWART,
Banner Office,
Salisbury, N. C.

THE UNION BANNER

SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 9, 1865.

J. J. STEWART. EDITOR

FOR THE CONVENTION.

HON. NAT. BOYDEN,
HAM. C. JONES, JR.

Election 21st. September.

ADVERTISING.

Persons who desire to bring their business before the people of Western N. C., can find no better medium than through the columns of the Salisbury *Banner*. Its circulation is daily, largely increasing in this section of the State, and as an advertising medium, there is nothing better. We have already been favored with a goodly amount of advertisements, but we hope by the continued increase in the circulation of our paper that advertisers will see the superior advantages offered and will continue their favors. Our efforts to establish a daily paper at this place, have met with universal favor and it is a success. Our weekly *Banner* (the largest in the State) is, also, wending its way in all sections of the State. It is a welcome visitor wherever it has made its appearance, and the success with which it has met, and the continued calls for it, show that ere long it will find its way into every household. Hence, we say, with these advantages of a wide circulation, business men will find it greatly to their interest to send their advertisements to the *Banner*.

Sympathy for the South.

The following we take from the Boston Courier—and the sentiments it expresses we believe to be the sentiments of a large majority of the Northern people. All that is required on our part to forever kill radicalism in this country is for us to continue in the path of moderation.

It is still a reproach in certain circles to be called a sympathizer with the South. An American may sympathize with Mexico or Brazil, Russia, India or China, without any imputation upon his patriotism or morals, but to have a kindly feeling toward his own flesh and blood, his countrymen of the South, is in those circles still discreditable, still "disloyal." To speak well of the Southern people in any respect, commend their courage, advert to the sudden and wonderful development of mechanical skill and industry among them during the war; to their perserverance and endurance; or to praise the good faith and good spirit in which the war over, they have submitted to its award and gone to work to reinstate themselves as faithful citizens, all this exposes one to malevolent imputations. With the people to which we allude nothing upon the subject is acceptable that is not depreciatory, condematory, defaming, insulting. A fallen foe excites no pity in their hearts; the gospel of hate which has fed them for so many years has eradicated the very germ of gentle sentiments toward the objects of their hostile passion.

And yet to an unwraped nature nothing would seem more deserving of pity and sympathy than these eight millions of our fellow citizens. It is true their leaders led some and forced more of them into rebellion, but how have they suffered for their fault! War never more thoroughly scourged, impoverished, ruined any country in four short years than that. All the accumulated capital, the result of decades of prosperous agriculture, is swept away. This may be replaced, it is true, but it will never be replaced by those who have lost it, and but in a small degree even by their descendants, for they are dead. Over two thirds of all the men enlisted in many of the States have disappeared. Another generation of another people must replace them, and inherit the poor remains of what was theirs. Thousands upon thousands of families, once comfortable and happy in their homes as any that the world has seen, are now destitute, suffering, deprived of all stay and support, and dependent upon charity and the scanty returns of their own labor for a bare subsistence. It would seem that any degree of enmity might be satisfied with this—even that of a philanthropist.

But the temper to which we allude, though it exists, is not the dominant temper of the people. They do sympathize with their lately rebellious countrymen, and none more warmly than those whose hands have chastised them for their treason. A brave foe, bravely vanquished and now submissive, excites in the soldiers of our armies no feeling but a desire to aid him in restoring the prosperity of the past, and rebuilding the Republic in more than its pristine grandeur and glory. And indeed this is in a great degree the actual work awaiting our disbanded heroes. After a brief visit to their old homes, multitudes of them will return to the South and find there better opportunities for their energies than the North can afford them. They will go to assist in builing up a free South, carrying with them Northern thrift and Northern methods of labor, and by their assistance and example firing the Southern heart with friendly emulation in the work of renewing the old and opening new ways of prosperous enterprise. Settling in the South, they will feel its interests to be their own, and will heartily join the native people in resisting tyranny, claiming and asserting the same liberties for their new home that was theirs by right in the old. There is nothing in the way of complete fraternization between emigrants from the North and the Southern people, who are even now calling for them to come and help. The same blood flows in the veins of both, the same thoughts and aspirations, the same courage to encounter and subdue the obstructious of nature, the same principle of liberty, and the same glorious recollections of the old past, the brotherhood of the revolution, the war of 1812, and the Mexican campaigns—all bind them far more strongly than the past struggle can separate; and the same future now assured to both guarantees a unity and community of heart against which no narrow sectional hatred can ever prevail.

To the People of Rowan County.

For the first time in my life, fellow-citizens, I appear before you as a claimant upon you for your suffrages to an office of honor and trust; I am induced to do so, not from any motives of personal agrandizement, but from consideratations affecting the public weal.

The approaching Convention which is soon to assemble in Raleigh, will form an epoch in the history of our State, and the duties which will devolve upon its members, will be of a most important character, as questions affecting the future interests of a great people will come before it.

In view of the fact, that two of our most distinguished and loyal fellow-citizens, whose names have been brought before you, are so situated that they cannot represent you in that body, and at the urgeant solicitations of numerous friends, I have consented to become a candidate. In doing so, however, I am deeply impressed with the importance and responsibility of the position I ask, and regard it, as highly proper that a candidate should give his views upon the several questions now agitating the public mind, freely, plainly and without reserve. I flatter myself, that the people of Rowan know me well enough to believe I would advocate in the Convention the same principles and views that I shall set forth in this circular.

As to my political antecedents I have nothing to say—my record is before the country, and my countrymen know it; for it, I have no regrets to express, or apologies to offer.

I loved the Union with every facny of my soul—I loved it because its protection was always ample, and because it was the government of our fathers. I loved it too, through every phase of the bloody struggle which has just ended, and I never professed to have done otherwise.

But while I mourn the desolation that swept over the country, and my heart bled for the sufferings of the people I never for one moment faltered in my opinions, or wavered in my principle.

I believed that the great heart of the people beat in unison with my own. It was my firm conviction that the inauguration of this war was impolitic as well as wrong. I felt assured that the people were not a unit, and that when the veneer, and varnish of war should wear off, many, even of those most rampant for it, would tire, long before it was time "to call from labor to refreshment"—and more than all, I felt, that being a divided people, we could not ultimately succeed against a government four times our number, and possessing all the appliances of warfare with all the ports of the world open to them, and closed to us.—The present condition of the country is sufficient evidence that my opinion was correct. But, fellow-citizens, I believe, as I have always done, that no man should be persecuted for the honest and consciencious sentiments of his heart.—And, believing also, that the great body of those who differed from me in political opinions thought they were right, and that the war, whatever it may have been in its inception, arose through the sacrifices and courage of the Southern people, to the dignity of a Revolution, and that war with all its consequences was waged, wherby individual treason became merged. I shall favor, if elected, measures looking to the Universal Amnesty, and Pardon of the whole Southern people, except those who *wilfully and knowingly violated* the rules of civilized warfare. Hard, it seems to me, must be the heart that would add one feather's weight to the present great burden of misfortunes and trouble that lays so heavily upon the spirits of the people. For the same, and other, and similar reasons; and in order to secure and perpetuate (which can only be done through respect) a love for the Union which will cement it so strong, that no one will ever again dare attempt its overthrow, I shall, also, advocate measures, looking to the immediate and unconditional repeal of the confiscation laws. The distribution of Federal patronage among our own citizens, I regard as one of the proper elements toward securing unity, peace, concord and mutual forgiveness and forbearance among one-another. Let us then leave no stone unturned that will contribute aught toward conciliation and the cultivation of a true friendship among our own people. In the language of an eminent author, in this connection let us look not into the *past* for it is gone—improve well the present, it is ours—and march forth into the dim and shadowy future without fear and with a manly heart.

Believing as I do that the Negro is not, and can never become the equal of the white man. That he can neither understand nor appreciate true liberty, but will serve only as a means for demagogues to rise to power and office. I shall, while voting to adopt the proposed amendment to Federal Constitution, oppose any measure granting the right of suffrage to the negro.

I wish it distinctly understood, that my opposition to Negro Suffrage is unqualified!

While I believe that slavery is not interdicted by the moral or divine law, it must be conceded that its abolition is necessitated by our present condition, and that, in order to have civil law, with its concomitant benefits and blessings restored to us, we must consent to its abolition. It seems hard, and it is hard, but let us submit, to rather than remain in our present unsettled state, deprived as we are of the great writ of Habeas Corpus—of trial by jury and many other of the fundamental principles of a free people.—Let us as speedily as possible, consistent with dignity and honor, embrace those measures prescribed by the conqueror in order to regain these great rights.

As regards the State Debt, my views are identical with those of that distinguished Statesman B. F. Moore, to whose able paper, recently published, the reader is refered.

There remains but one other subject, which, to any considerable extent, engages the public mind at this time, and that is, interfearance in the affairs of Mexico under the plausible name of the "Monroe Doctrine."

The practical assertion of that Doctrine, or in other words, any attempt by force of arms to interfere in the internal affairs of Mexico, I shall oppose with whatever of ability I may possess, in every manner, shape and form it may be advocated.—Fellow-citizens, this Monroe Doctrine means War! War, as you know to your cost means ruin! It produces incalculable evils. Independent of the bloodshed and treasures it costs, it unsettles the ballance of society, engenders the worst passions of the human heart, and demoralizes the nation.

You have had war—the grandest tragedy ever played upon the boards of the world's theatre. It has cost you woe!—it has cost you millions of money already paid and millions more yet to be paid—have you the wherewithal to pay that which you will be called upon to pay?

Thousands of your best men, who, had another fate attended them, might not only now be living, but might command the applause of listening Senates, and thousands on thousands of noble hearts and stout arms are lost to the industrial pursuits of the country forever. The old grayheaded parent feels too truly, that death is indeed a blest relief to those that weary and heavy laden mourn, not more under the burden of years than under the load of grief that lies heavy at his heart; the widow, who has perhaps, lost all by the result, pines under a burden of menial labor she was never accustomed or fitted to perform. The lad is growing up in your midst surrounded by every temptation to vice, deprived of a father's fostering care. Is this a fancy sketch? You have but to look around you to see that it is too *true* and too *sad* a picture of real life.—Do you want to duplicate this misery? These scenes of woe? Has this desolating war but wheated the appetite and caused you still to cry for more blood? No! I believe the people are too true to themselves to listen to so monstrous a proposition. What are Mexican grievances to us?

I have treated this as a question affecting us as a whole. I scorn the man who favors a war with France in the expectation that it is to be fought with Yankee bayonets alone, and in the hope that the Yankees may be beaten upon every battlefield. I hope such a sentiment is entertained by but few, if any, as it is utterly repugnant to the high feelings and character of gentlemen.—Let us have the best peace we can get, and enjoy that peace in the best way we can. If elected I shall urge the speedy withdrawal of the troops from our borders, so that when readmitted, we may enjoy the thrilling pleasure of once more regulating our domestic matters without military interferance.

These, fellow-citizens, are my views upon these questions, if you endorse them you can consistently support me, whatever your or my political antecedents may have been. If you do not endorse them, it is no less your privilege than your duty to bestow your suffrages upon some one who will be a fitter representative of your views. Whatever may be your decission in this matter it will all be well with me—for your electing me, would not raise me far above, nor your defeating me, sink me far beneath the balance of a most comfortable moderation.

I. W. JONES.

ANOTHER CHICAGO WONDER.—The people of Chicago having nearly completed the great lake tunnel, by which their city will be supplied with pure water, are about to untake, at a cost of over two million dollars, the work of changing the sluggish current of the Chicago river from Lake Michigan into the canal leading to the Illinois river. The work will require three years' time.

Shreveport, La., has been nearly all destroyed by fire.

GENERAL NEWS.

Commodore John Collins, U. S. Navy, is dead.

The cholera has appeared in London.

Mr. John M. Reynor, lately cowhided severely, Mr. Chas. H. Wynne editor of the Richmond Times. He was arrested and held to bail

Franklin Sterns, the well known Unionist of Richmond, is announced as a candidate for the Legislature.

Alexander Dudley, President of the York River Railroad, has had his pardon restored to him by President Johnson.

Louis Mays, aged twelve years, shot and killed his aut, Mrs. Clara Nichols, a few days ago, at Ceredo, Cy. It is supposed he did not know the gun was loaded.

As postoffices continue be re-opened in the South, Postmasters who were in possession of them when the rebellion commenced have had drafts or notices served upon them for a settlement of their arrearages. Some few have liquidated their indebtedness, while others express a willingness to pay as soon as they can obtain the means for that purpose.

The romantic attachment between Lord Hood & Princess Mary, cousin of Queen Victoria, was the subject of considerable gossip some months ago.—The dream of an alliance between royalty and an inferior order of nobility has now vanished, the fashionable papers having announced that his Lordship is to be married to Miss Edith Ward, a daughter of a gentleman of fortune residing in upper Grosvenor street. It is understood that in addition to wedding a rich wife, his Lordship will have a handsome office from the Queen for relieving her of trouble in the family.

It is said that after young Ketchum the New York defaulter was lodged in the station house in New York, he was for some time silent. On the appearance of one of the detectives, he requested the loan of his watch key, producing at the same time a gold time piece from his vest pocket. "This watch was presented to me by father, some ten or twelve years since," he remarked. "I was then a good boy and it was bestowed upon me as a reward for my behavior. I doubt that he would give it to me now."

The Louisiana rice crop, which bids fair to be an extraordinary large one, is being rapidly cut and prepared for market.

Mr. Kennedy, late of the Census Bureau, is conditionally offered the Presidency of the United States Telegraph Company, at a salary of $5,000 per annum.

The largest nugget found in Idaho Teritory was taken out July 5th, on Wilson gulch, some fourteen miles northwest of Prickly Pear City. It is valued at more than $2,000.

The oil excitement has reached Tennessee,—Boaring is being energetically prosecuted in various localities among the mountains of Cumberland.—New machinery is arriving daily.

A Louisiana paper declares that the town of Natchitoches has fleas that can jump higher, quicker, outdodge, run faster, than any other fleas. They are larger, fatter, slicker, harder to rope than any other fleas. It takes two freedmen and a white boy to catch one of them.

The New Orleans papers state that Gov. Wells has appointed Mr. Miles Sells a State cotton agent, with instructions to proceed up Red River, and seize all cotton which may have been purchased by Henry W. Allen, the Governor of Louisiana under Confederate rule. This cotton he is to ship to New Orleans, where it will be libelled and sold for the benefit of the State.

A singular incident occurred in England a few days before the sailing of the last steamer. The catacomb vaults on the west side of Kensal Green Cemetery were found on fire. Five coffins were destroyed and a great many seriously burnt. The origin of the fire is unknown. It is at Kensal Green Cemetery that Hood, Leech, Thackeray and other eminent men are interred.

The late Museum conflagration was partially reproduced at Mountainash, England. A caravan, consisting of a large collection of birds, monkeys, a wild Katir chief, &c., while on exhibition at the above named town, on the 11th ultimo, was accidentally fired, and the entire collection, including the "wild man," was burned to cinders. Two children of the proprietor were also terribly burnt, one fatally. The fire originated from the explosion of a jar of camphene, from which the idiotic Katir was endeavoring to replenish a lighted lamp.

The secular authorities have been obliged to interfere in a village called Petrowjan, in Upper Hungary, to prevent the working of miracles.—Several persons, the majority of whom were girls of tender years, professed to see the Virgin with the Savior in her arms in the foliage of a large tree. While some of the maidens lay on the ground in a state of ecstacy, the male "seers" collected money for the purpose of building a chapel on the spot. One day early this month no fewer than four thousand persons were collected round the oak, under which were half dozen girls, who either were or affected to be in a trance.

A horse at Boston was poisoned to death Monday by eating some green colored house paper, which had been scraped from the walls of a counting room and left standing in a barrel upon the sidewalk.

The Bristol (Tennessee) News is justly indignant at returned Confederates, who are pursuing peaceably their ordinary avocations for a support, being notified by a pack of cowards to leave the country.

The race-course stables, at Nashville, belonging to Messrs. Hinton, Kinney & Bruner, were burnt on the 29th ultimo. The fine mares, Lady Ciffy and Sally Woodward, were saved at the latest moment.

A Texas editor bows thus gracefully: "We are especially indebted to two lady friends, who shall be nameless in this, though they have very attractive names, for a magnificent cake, iced and decorated with roses, lilies, crape myrtle, and evergreens, and a goblet of Sherbet, such as we read of in the tales of the Arabian Nights. We hope they may fold their wings, and conclude to remain on this earth, and—feed us in this style habitually.

At the time of the Houstonic Railroad collision, a young Irishman on one of the cars saw the imminence of the danger, and instead of jumping off as some of the officials did, sprang to the forward end of the car and had given two turns on the break when the crrsh came, which made him a cripple for life. The name of the youg hero is Timothy Farrell.

The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist says that a party is springing into existence favoring a general repudiation of all private indebtedness. That paper denounces repudiation as unwise, dishonest, and unconstitutional. Several candidates for the convention favor repudiation.

Important news has been receeived from Mexico by way of Denver City, Chihuahua, the refuge of President Juarez and his Cabinet, bad been occupied by the French. Juarez had fled to El Passo; but indications were strong that he would soon be driven even from this last foothold and compelled to take refuge in the United States.

LOCAL.

A Meeting.

A meeting of the citizens will be held at the Court-house this morning at 11 o'clock.

The Graveyards.

The citizens are requested to meet this morning at the English graveyard at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of cleaning and fixing it up. All who have a friend burried there should be sure to send some help.

Our Irrepressible German.

Our irrepressible German, Jacob Miller, is again before the public. He is becoming well known now, and as he dashes through the streets on a dashing steed with immense gauntletts and top boots, it is the common exclamation there goes "the Irrepressible German" some says "the Flying Dutchman." Yesterday Jacob was in the police court for the sixth time in two months, and was fined for selling liquor. It is safe to say he will be up again for some offence or other, during the coming week.

Arrival.

Gen. Geo. G. Meade and Staff and Gen. Ruger and Staff arrived here yesterday in a special train. They are on a tour of inspection.

MEMORIAL OF THE MISSISSIPPI LADIES IN BEHALF OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.—The New Orleans *True Delta* publishes a memorial, signed by over four hundred ladies of Marshall county, Mississippi, and addressed to President Johnson, asking Executive clemency for Jefferson Davis. After some preliminary remarks, the memorialists say:

"It is well known to your Excellency that, for years past, sectional strife has been seemingly fostered by extremists both North and South, which led to a general conflict of arms and the shedding of the best blood of the land. One party and section have been forced by the arbitrament of the sword to succumb. To the victors and their success the plaudits of the great North has been given bountifully. Is it asking too much of you to grant the yielding party and its chief the poor tribute of honesty for the changes in government they had in view.

"Mr. Davis was but the representative of the defeated party; and called as he was, by the almost united voice of the Southern people to priside over their councils and guide them thro' the terrible storms of war, he was but doing their bidding in armed conflict, as he had before represented their views in times of peace. Is it, therefore, right that vials of wrath should be poured upon his head, who, whatever his faults may have been, or the supposed errors of his cause, was devoted and faithful alike to the people and principles he represented?

"Sir, our once happy and cheerful people have surely suffered enough. Could the tears that have been shed, the anguish borne, the dispair which has been our portion during this unhappy war, be brought home to you by a vision of reality, we could not, would not, plead in vain for one whom we honored in prosperity and respect and venerate in adversity."

The Morning Post has bantering articles up on the Alleged invitation to Mr. Bright to visit America.

SHERMAN'S LAST.—General Sherman attended a picnic near Lancaster, Ohio, when on a visit to his old home in that city, recently. A good many of his old soldiers were present, and he gave the boys and the people generally one of his highly interesting and instructive talks. One of his points, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, will command attention:

"When the rebels ventured their all in their efforts to destroy our Government they pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors to their cause. The Government accepted their wager of battle. Hence, when we conqured, we, by conquest, gained all they had—their property became ours by conquest. Thus they lost their slaves, their mules, their horses, their cotton, their all; and even their lives and personal liberty, thrown by them into the issue were theirs only by our forbarance and clemency. By this right of conquest we own this ground we stand on to day, conquered from the Indians—the Shawnees, I believe."

RAVISHING.—We heard yesterday—without the atempt to give names—that an effort had been made by a negro to ravish a lady within a few miles of Forrestville. It appears that the culprit ventured into the house of the lady and ordered breakfast, after which he grew insolent, and demanded a more intimate knowledge of her affairs. After ascertaining that her husband had been killed during the rebellion, he insisted that his affection should be recognized. Upon the lady's refusing his concessions, he attempted to enforce his claims, when she resisted with heroic courage of a true woman. At this juncture a young darkey, be it said to his lasting credit, ran a distance of a mile and a half and brought relief. The scoundrel retreated, was pursued, and discovered near Henderson on the Raleigh and Gaston road. He was then hitched to a buggy, brought back to a point near Forrestville, and after conviction as the party attempting the rape, shot fifteen times, each ball giving a mortal wound. So much for Judge Lynch.—*Raleigh Progress.*

MARRIED!

In this county, on the 7th of Sept., by the Rev. I. W. Cecil, Mr. WM. H. FOUST to Miss MARY E. RICHEY, all of this county.

In this county, on the 7th Sept., by Rev. W. Kimball, Mr. R. M. COON to Miss SOPHIA M. MISENHEIMER, all of Rowan,

Who has a Horse to Sell?

I WANT to purchase a good gentle harness horse—8 to 10 years old—medium size, sound and well broken. Those having such an one to dispose of will do well to see me as soon as possible.

2td91 J. J. SUMMERELL.

FOR THE CONVENTION.

MANY citizens impressed with the fitness of Hon. N. Boyden and Maj. Sifford for seats in the State Convention, to assemble on the 3d of October next, respectfully propose their names to the support of their fellow citizens the County of Rowan.

Aug. 28th, 1865-tes1

A GREAT NEW STORE

OWEN & SOFIELD

HAVE opened the store lately occupied by Henderson & Enniss, with a large assortment of

Dry Goods,

LADIES HATS,
RIBBONS,
SHOES and GAITERS,
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
CLOTHING,
GROCERIES,

and all other articles of Household use, and ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also a large supply of good cigars. They offer them to the public at cash prices both at

Wholesale and Retail.

This is the finest and largest assortment of Goods brought to Western North Carolina since the return of Peace.

d1m 88—w1m4-pd

Carriage and Harness For Sale.

I HAVE a superior Family Carriage and Harness for sale. Aplly to JOHN WASHINGTON, or DR. M. WHITEHEAD.

Salisbury, Aug. 25, 1865.—d2wpd77

DR. R. P. BESSENT.

IS NOW AT THE BOYDEN HOUSE, WHERE he will remain for a short time. Room No. 23.

Salisbury, Aug. 22, 1865.76-tf

A Valuable Work!

North Carolina Geological Survey, by

PROFESSOR EMMONS,

Two Vols. Cloth, with over 400 Maps & Illustrations.

PRICE $2.00

THIS great work is now, for the first time offered to the public. It is the standard authority in all matters relating to the mineral and agricultural resources of the State, and is really

A WORK OF INESTIMABLE VALUE

to all persons buying and selling real property of any kind in North Carolina—Fisheries, Farms, Swamp Lands, Water Powers,

Coal, Copper, Lead, Iron, and Gold Mines, Quarries, Lumber Lands, etc., etc.

☞ Liberal deductions made to the trade

Address W. B. SMITH & CO.

Field and Fireside Publishing House,

No. 65 Fayetteville Street,

d3t88 Raleigh, N. C.

Seed Wheat!

Mediterranean Seed Wheat For Sale.

Apply to RANSOM JACOBS, at Chambers' plantation on the Yadkin River. d1w88—w2t4

MICHAEL BROWN

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

Dealer In Merchandise.

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he is now receiving the following articles, which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for produce.

Spun Cotton assorted. No. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12; Brown and Bleached shirting; Calicoes; Linen, silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Shoes, Ladie's & Gents; Hosiery; Hats Black & Drab; Suspenders; Irish Linen; Shirt Collars & Bosoms; Coats Spool Thread; Flax Thread; Buttons assorted; Hoop Skirts; Black Braid; Iron. Nails; Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars; Flour in Barrels & Sacks &c., &c.

Salisbury, July 25, 1865. ly-63—

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Greensborough series of School Books, embracing Primers, Spelling Books, First, Second and Third Readers, Primary and School Arithmetics, Primary Grammar, Latin Grammar, &c, for sale at the "BANNER" Printing Office,

These books have received the hearty approval and adoption of the ablest and most successful Teachers in this State and have the additional commendation of being works of *home production* But independent of that, they are truly meritorious, and therefore deserve extensive patronage.

Salisbury, Aug. 12. tf-69

TO THE LADIES.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FINE ASSORTMENT of Millinery Goods,

DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, Laces, Hats, Head Dresses, Veils, articles for the Toilet, and every variety necessary for lady's wear and use, of the latest style and fashion. I am also prepared to do any variety of Millinery and Mantua making, having engaged the services of a

FASHIONABLE MILLINER

from the North who brings with her the latest styles and modes.

MRS. J. CARNCROSS,

Next to Michael Brown, Main St.

Aug. 26, '65-tf.

STILES KENNEDY, M. D.

OFFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE,

SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA.

June 13, 1865.

WANTED.

COPIES OF THE 'DAILEY' and 'WEEKLY' "CAROLINA WATCHMAN," bearing dates From the 1st to the 12th of April, 1865. Send to the "BANNER" Office, and oblige,

J. J. BRUNER.

Aug. 24. 3t-77

LATE PAPERS.

THOSE wishing late New York. Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other Northern papers, will find them at Mr. P. H. MONTAGUE'S,

Quartermaster's Office,

tfd86 Main Street.

DR. JOHN F. FOARD. W. H. CUNINGGIM.

FOARD & CUNINGGIM,

(OLD COUNTY WHARF.)

NEW BERNE, N. C.,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

STRICT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL CONSIGNMENTS,

AND

Goods forwarded promptly by Messengers.

Statesville American and Charlotte Democrat copy one month and send bill to this office. 1md85

A PROCLAMATION BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,
To the People of North Carolina.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence. I, WM. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.

The county of Alexander will choose one member.

The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.

The county of Anson will choose two members.

The county of Beaufort will choose two members.

The county of Bertie will choose two members.

The county of Bladen will choose one member.

The county of Brunswick will choose one member.

The county of Buncombe will choose one member.

The county of Burke will choose one member.

The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.

The county of Caldwell will choose one member.

The county of Camden will choose one member.

The county of Carteret will choose one member.

The county of Caswell will choose two members.

The county of Catawba will choose one member.

The county of Chatham will choose three members.

The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.

The county of Chowan will choose one member.

The county of Cleveland will choose two members.

The county of Columbus will choose one member.

The county of Craven will choose two members.

The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.

The county of Currituck will choose one member.

The county of Davidson will choose two members.

The county of Davie will choose one member.

The county of Duplin will choose two members.

The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.

The county of Forsythe will choose two members.

The county of Franklin will choose one member.

The county of Gaston will choose one member.

The county of Gates will choose one member.

The county of Granville will choose three members.

The county of Greene will choose one member.

The county of Guilford will choose three members.

The county of Halifax will choose two members.

The county of Haywood will choose one member.

The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.

The county of Hertford will choose one member.

The county of Hyde will choose one member.

The county of Iredell will choose two members.

The county of Jackson will choose one member.

The county of Johnston will choose two members.

The county of Jones will choose one member.

The county of Lenoir will choose one member.

The county of Lincoln will choose one member.

The county of Macon will choose one member.

The county of Madison will choose one member.

The county of Martin will choose one member.

The county of McDowell will choose one member.

The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.

The county of Montgomery will choose one member.

The county of Moore will choose one member.

The county of Nash will choose one member.

The county of New Hanover will choose two members.

The county of Northampton will choose two members.

The county of Onslow will choose one member.

The county of Orange will choose two members.

The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.

The county of Perquimans will choose one member.

The county of Person will choose one member.

The county of Pitt will choose two members.

The county of Randolph will choose two members.

The county of Richmond will choose one member.

The county of Robeson will choose two members.

The county of Rockingham will choose two members.

The county of Rowan will choose two members.

The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.

The county of Sampson will choose two members.

The county of Stanly will choose one member.

The county of Stokes will choose one member.

The county of Surry will choose one member.

The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.

The county of Union will choose one member.

The county of Wake will choose three members.

The county of Warren will choose two members.

The county of Washington will choose one member.

The county of Watauga will choose one member.

The county of Wayne will choose two members.

The county of Wilkes will choose two members.

The county of Yadkin will choose one member.

The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will elect from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instruction as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The election for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52 Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, and all paroled officers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29, 1865, and signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office. Justices of the peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Ooath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention, thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Ooath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hence-forward kept and maintained the same inviolate: PROVIDED, That special application may be made to the president for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State of pretended Confederate Government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms, to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the amnesty oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful.—While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office, and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 8th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.

By the Goverhor: PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

SAWED LUMBER.

WE are now prepared to furnish any amount of PINE LUMBER, at the shortest notice. Our mill is in fine order and making beautiful lumber. We are situated on the Western N.C. Railroad, about 15 miles below Morganton, and can ship to any point to suit the purchaser.

LINDSEY & BARTON.

Morganton, N. C., Aug. 25, 1865—1mpds2

SYNODICAL NOTICE.

THE SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA will meet in Fayetteville, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1865, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JACOB DOLL,
Stated Clerk.

dtf81

Bacon and Corn Wanted.

I WISH to purchase at once a large amount of Bacon and Corn for the North Carolina R. R. Company, for which I will pay the highest market price in *Cash*.

Apply to me, or in my absence to McCubbins Foster & Co.

THOS. J. FOSTER
Purchasing Agent.

Salisbury, August 12, 1865. 1m-65

BOOKS.—A fine lot of SCHOOL BOOKS just received by Messrs. McNeely & Co., consisting of Comstock's Chemistry, Well's Philosophy, Willards U. S. history, Abercrombby's intellectual Philosophy, Scott's Manual of History of the U. S., Our Own School Arithmetic, Smith's Grammar, Practical Lessons in English by Bullion, McGuffy's 2d, 3d and 4th Readers, Standard Second Reader, Goodrich's 3d Reader, North Carolina Readers No. 2 & 3 Town's Grammar school reader, Blair's Lectures, McNally's Geography and Atlas, Davis' practical Arithmetic, National Primer, National 1st Reader, Webster's Spelling Book, together with a lot of Stationery, Ink-stands, Cap, letter and note paper, Envelopes, &c.

pd1mods2 McNEELY & CO.

DR. M. WHITEHEAD,

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE,

WHERE he can be found at all hours unless

Professionally Engaged.

Salisbury June 15, 1865.

DR. C. A. HENDERSON;

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S

Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.

McCubbins, Foster and Co.

ARE opening a store at the old stand of Murphy & Co., and are receiving consignments to sell on Commission. They intend by the 20th Sept. to have a large and general assortment of goods direct from New York. 1m.

Aug. 12 1865.

DR. NESBITT.

STILL PRACTICE MEDICINE, SURGERY and Midwifery.

Salisbury N. C., June 22, 1865 tf.